

Previous references.
 575 - 14 742-09
 676 - 13 336-12-
 201 - 20 134-09
 508 - 18
 Later references.

1923-24,
 NW

File No. 135
 Serial Nos. 8.9.12

11.7.150-M
 May 392-28-79-11 May 91-36-1-8
 249-29-1-300

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
 Jun. 60 3305-22-28-38+35

May 91-36-8
 May 52-40-1-4

Serial Nos. 8-9.12 13

Part B for October 1924

SUBJECT

Location of the Belur
 Habba Temple.

Go to 511-7. May 135-23-13
 & 13-10-24- pens order -
 Same as certain recurring &
 non-recurring expenditure in respect
 of the Belur Temple.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(1162)

NOTES.

File No. 1352-23

FILE HEADING.

Renovation of the temple, at Belur,
Halebid & Kumbhgar.

From

No.	Dated		Received
Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

ROUTINE NOTES.

Mun 135

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Renovation of the
Temples at Belu, Halibed
and Semanchipom

A Renovation Committee
has been formed to inspect
the temples and submit rec-
ommendations for their renovation
before the ~~15th~~ ^{15th} of May 1924
Vide G.O. N. 1199-204

Mun. 135-23-7

28.3.24.

This will be kept in view.
A report will be issued
in the 1st week of May
in the matter to the Chief
Comm.

24

7/4/24. 1/2

ST
1/4

1/4

Draft reminder is subd.

2/5 13/5 1/2 J. S. S.

1/5

The approved draft was not
issued.

P. J. O.

N. B. - Should routine notes be written on small slips
the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on
this form.

ROUTINE NOTES.

To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.

S-M-8

From the May comm, letter no.
C-1138 of 22-23 of 12.5.24

Requests one month's more time
for the sub of the report.

Report, with estimates for
the repairs of the samples in
question was called for by 15.5.24.

As the Committee members
could not meet & inspect the
samples before 22.4.24 & 6.5.24,
the M.C. wants time till 15.6.24
for the sub of the report,
with estimates.

~~REPORT NOT SUBMITTED~~

89
14.5.24 14/5/24

(1)

in order

15.5.24.

363
15.5.24

2nd member
10

The order concerning the repairs to
the two 2 repair is submitted before
as 2 Jan at the bottom

N. B → Should routine notes be written on small slips
the notes must be copied or slips pasted on
this form

off subd
hll

17/5 18/5 17/5

15/3-
15/4

Serial
No.

Day 2002

17-5-24

9. To the Muzrai Comr. No. 1674 of 17-5-24
Requests him to see that the report
in question is sub? by the end of
June the latest.

10. From the Muzrai Comr. No. 1138
of 27-8-24. Submits
for orders the notes of inspection
of the temples at Belur, Halebid
& Somanathapur by the Renovation
Committee, embodying proposals
for the repairs & preservation of
these temples &c.

The stat^t. forming the enclosure
to the Muzrai Comr's letter shows at
a glance the details of the recurring
and the non-recurring expenditure
req^d for the temples at Belur, Halebid,
and Somanathapur, which are as
follows:—

	non recurring (Repairs)	recurring (Maintenance)
1. Belur Temple -	3,625-0-0	1720- - -
2. Halebid Temples.	550 - - -	1060 - -
3. Somanathapur Temple	25,200 - -	750 - -
Total -	29,375- - -	3,530 - -

This, a charge
of 4000 is said to
urgently needed

13 The recurring exp^{se} of 3530 Rs

Serial
No*Renovation of the temple at Belur, Halebidu &
Somanathapur*

17 Of the institutions dealt with in this file, the Chennakesava temple at Belur and Hoyasaleswara temple at Halebid are Muzrai institutions. The other temples - the Kedaraswara temple at Halebid and Kesava temple at Somanathapur - are non-muzrai institutions, the temples having been practically abandoned so far as conduct of worship is concerned and no service being now performed therein. Any expenditure to be incurred over these temples will be for their preservation as ancient works of art and the charge will legitimately fall on the P.W.D. and not the Muzrai Department.

18² Coming now to the recommendations of the committee, I am of opinion that administrative sanction may be accorded for the following works and the Muzrai Commissioner asked to obtain regular estimates and send them up for sanction of Government.

(1) Belur temple-

19 All the works (non-recurring) mentioned in the Inspection notes except the dismantling of - Kalian Mantap may be sanctioned, the cost being met from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund. With regard to the proposal for the dismantling of this Mantap, in view of the facts mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan in his

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note, before sanctioning the above proposal, a further report may be called for as to what the approximate cost of repair or restoration of the Mantap will be.

(2) Halebid.

20 Purchase of tools etc. at a cost of Rs.550 as proposed in the Inspection notes may be sanctioned, cost being met from the interest earning of the General Muzrai Fund.

(3) Somanathapur temple.

21 Repairs and restoration of the temple may be carried out at a cost of about Rs.13,700. As this temple is not a Muzrai institution -no service being conducted therein, the expenditure will have to be met from the P.W.D. ^{Muzrai} The construction of the proposed appendages to the temple estimated to cost about Rs.11,500 is not a work of urgent necessity and may be deferred for the present.

7.13.44 As regards the ~~non~~-recurring charges proposed by the Committee, I am not in favour of employing a mason each for Belur and Halebid as proposed, as he will have very little work to do throughout the year. I think it will be sufficient to sanction one watchman (or two if necessary) on a pay of about Rs.12 p.m. to look after the temples in each of these places. It will be the duty of these men to

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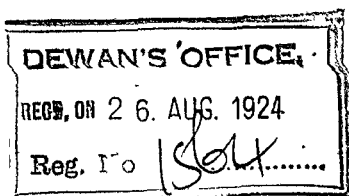
see that the temples are kept clean and in good order and that vegetation is not allowed to grow in the crevices between the stones and to apply preservatives periodically to the stones etc. according to instructions that may be given to them. The P.W.D. Overseer having jurisdiction over the Belur taluk may be asked to give special attention to ~~and~~ and made responsible for supervising the work of the watchmen and seeing that the temple buildings in both these places are properly looked after. He may be given a small allowance of Rs.10 p.m. if necessary, for the purpose.

243 A sum of Rs.500 may be provided for the - annual repairs of the Belur temples and Rs.100 for those of the Halebid temples, the amount being met if possible from the sanctioned scale of establishment of these temples or if this is not possible, by a special grant from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund temporarily for a period of 3 years.

7460 The P.W.D. may be ^{requested} ~~consulted~~ to make a - similar provision (of Rs.500 p.a.) in their budget for the annual repairs of the Somanathapur temple which is a non-muzrai institution.

95 If the above proposals are approved by the Dewan, a Director ~~will~~ ^{is} in accord ~~with~~ ^{with} the ~~proposals~~ ^{proposals} to His Highness

Dewan



Serial
No

from the members
Meeting of all the representatives
of the temple have been
met

27 The annual reports
have been laid before the report
about Rs 2 lakh
for such work. The
The minute says Rs
The list of works shows
that the repairs might be
executed at a cost of
2 lakh and the same
annually.

28. It is necessary to restore a
temple not in use at
present Rs 13700. There is
a matter of Rs 10000
but there are some
- 10000 & annexed by
the Director Archaeology

635
28.8

11. (M. M. M.)

29

From the
the resolution was
a note on the
and the same
12.8

60

27.8 27.8

27.8

27.8

Serial
No.

The following Statement shows
the recommendation of the Committee
as regards the Bahadur temple,
1 Hya saleswara

<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non recurring</u>
Mason - 360 Rs	Tools & Plant, 500 Rs
Cement & oil - 250 -	
Watchman - 300	
<u>910</u>	

2 Kedaraswara

Cement, oil &c - 150 -	Tools & Plant - 50.
------------------------	---------------------

52 The second Member is of opinion that in regard to the recurring charges mentioned above, a Mason is not necessary as he will have very little work and that a watchman on Rs 12 p.m. would be sufficient to look after the temple, the S.P. is overseer of the Taluk concerned being in charge of the temple also with, if need be, an allowance of Rs 10 p.m. for this purpose.

53 As for the non-recurring charges the second Member is of the opinion that Rs 500 for the Hya bawara & Rs 50 for the Kedaraswara, may be provided for by the Committee be sanctioned.

General and Revenue
Secretariat

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of 19

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No.

31 The second Member is also of the opinion that a sum of Rs 100 per annum might suffice for the annual repairs of both the Habbid Temples.

35 The list of works to be done to the Belur Temple ^{shows} as the Dewan has kindly observed, the works that have to be executed outright & not annually. The urgent ones being attended to at once & the others in due course. The annual charge will be merely for the maintenance of the buildings in good repair for which the Member has been pleased to make the recommendations contained in paragraphs 32 & 34 *supra*.

36 As regards the Dewan Sahib's query cont'd in para 28 about the necessity of ~~repairs~~ the restoration of a temple not in use at a cost of Rs 13,700, Kind ref^{ce} is solicited to para 17 (Member's Minute) stating that "Any expense to be incurred over these temples will be for their preservation as ancient works of art & the charge will be legitimately felt a P.W.D. & not the Warra Dept."

Serial
No.

These recommendations have been examined by the Director of Archaeology and his remarks on the subject are contd. in his note of 20.6.24, a copy of which has been placed on the file.

20/8/24

30/8/24

21/2
30.8

2 no member

30 8.24

38

The above note which contains info on the last fund raised in the Dewan's minutes of 27th may be submitted for perusal for further action.

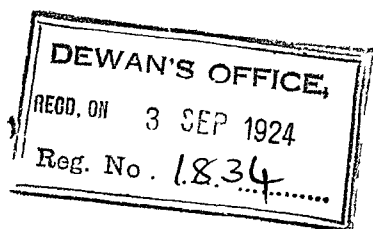
Dewan)

30/8/24

1.9.24

39

A draft order may now be prepared indicating the policy. Since by law available from the Dewan's fund - a reference to the papers of the late Dewan is to be made. All funds can be found in the Govt budget.



General and Revenue
Secretariat

My File No 135 of 1923

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No

40 A draft order is put up in 62
for orders as to whether a Final Note
should be put up, as indicated in
the member's minute of 25-8-24 (para 25)

SD 8/9/24
9.9.24 9.9.24, Jan draft as done also
D F N

42 Typed draft of the order, with a D.F.N.
is subd.

SD 8/9/24 11.9.24
43. In app
11.9.24.

30/11.9 2nd member)

44 A draft order is put up as
regarding the order of 11.9.24
in the order, a ~~separate~~ final note should
be appended to the order
which be put up

Deven

24
14
11
15.9.24

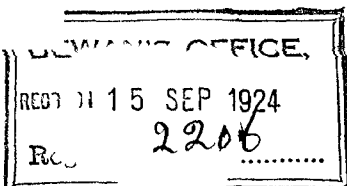
45 2 copies of the draft order

For signature of the

NOTE—Contn sheet

14.9.24 15.9.24
Public of the 14.9.24

15.9.24
16.9.24



Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject.—

Proposals for the repairs and renovation of the
at Belur, Halebid and Somanathpur.

In soliciting reference to para 4 of my Final Note dated the 19th March 1924 stating that a committee consisting of the Muzrai Commissioner, Chief Engineer and the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore has been appointed to inspect the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur and to decide what works are necessary to put them in order etc., I beg to submit for the gracious perusal of His Highness the notes embodying the proposals of the committee for repairs, renovation and maintenance of the institutions in question. The proposals involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.29,375 for repairs and a - - recurring expenditure of Rs.3,580 per annum for maintenance as noted below:-

	<u>Non-recurring.</u>	<u>Recurring.</u>
Belur temple ...	Rs.3,625	Rs.1,720
Halebid temple ...	550	1,060
Somanathpur temple ...	25,200	750
	-----	-----
	Rs.29,375	Rs.3,530 p.a.

When the papers came up before me, I minuted as follows:-

(1) Belur temple.

"All the works (non-recurring) mentioned in the inspection notes except the dismantling of Kalian Mantap may be sanctioned, the cost being met from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund. With regard to the proposal for the dismantling of this Mantap, in view of the facts mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan in his note, before sanctioning the above proposal, a further report may be called for as to what the approximate cost of repair or restoration of the

Mantap will be.

(2) Halebid.

"Purchase of tools etc. at a cost of Rs.550 as proposed in the inspection notes may be sanctioned, cost being met from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund.

(3) Somanathapur temple.

"Repairs and restoration of the temple may be carried out at a cost of about Rs.13,700. As this temple is not a Muzrai institution -no service being conducted therein, the expenditure will have to be met from the P.W.D. budget. The construction of the proposed appendages to the temple estimated to cost about Rs.11,500 is not a work of urgent necessity and may be deferred for the present.

"As regards the recurring charges proposed by the committee, I am not in favour of employing a mason each for Belur and Halebid as proposed, as he will have very little work to do throughout the year. I think it will be sufficient to sanction one watchman (or two, if necessary) on a pay of about Rs.12 p.m. to look after the temples in each of these places. It will be the duty of these men to see that the temples are kept clean and in good order and that vegetation is not allowed to grow in the crevices between the stones and to apply preservatives periodically to the stones etc. according to instructions that may be given to them. The P.W.D. overseer having jurisdiction over the Belur taluk may be asked to give special attention to and made responsible for supervising the work of the watchmen and ^{for} seeing that the temple buildings in both these places are properly looked after. He may be given a small allowance of Rs.10 p.m. if necessary, for the purpose.

"A sum of Rs.500 may be provided for the annual repairs of the Belur temples and Rs.100 for those of the Halebid temples, the amount being met if possible from the - - sanctioned scale of establishment of these temples or if

3.

this is not possible, by a special grant from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund temporarily for a period of 3 years.

"The P.W.D. may be requested to make a similar provision (of Rs.500 per annum) in their budget for the annual repairs of the Somanathapur temple which is a non-muzrai - institution."

The Dewan having expressed his general agreement with the views expressed above, a draft Government Order on these lines was put up which has been agreed to by the Dewan. I now beg to submit the draft order for the gracious perusal and approval of His Highness.

22/9/24
SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

19-9-1924.

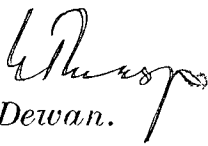
25/9/24

Submitted to His Highness.



*I submit herewith a Final Note by the...SECOND...
Member of Council on the ~~subject of~~...proposals for
...the repairs and renovation of the temples at Belur
...Halebid and Somanathpur.....
for His Highness' gracious approval.*

*Bangalore,)
23rd September 1924.)*


Dewan.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders
of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Proposals for the repair

*Go No 76
Wellcome f.l.*



*The Palace,
Mysore*

24th September 1924.

My dear Sir,

I am directed to return herewith File No. 170, dated the 23rd September, and to say that His Highness approves of all the recommendations made therein, with the exception, however, of the grant of an allowance of Rs. 10/- to the P.W.D. Overseer, which he thinks is quite unnecessary in the circumstances. It may be observed that the Chief Engineer has not recommended it. After all the mere addition of a little work should not necessarily involve the grant of an extra allowance.

Yours sincerely,

Mingra In m-a

Rajamantra Dhurina

A.R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Bangalore.

Muzrai
Secretariat

Muz File No.

of 192 .

Serial
No

13

GO. No 511-7 / muz. 135-25 13
 § 13-10-24 Sometimes certain
 works for the Kalu & Babaris li

File No. 4. m 18-22
 a movement of the
 in Kesavanswami Temple
 at Somnathpur
 has been sent back
 today to the Branch
 with a copy of this order
 Jh
15/11/24

No. C 1138/22-23

Office of the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 12th May 1924.

From

K. Chandy, Esquire., B.A., *Muz. 115-23-8*

Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e .

To

K. V. Anantaraman, Esquire., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department.

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 1199-204/M.F. 135-23-7 dated 8th March 1924 appointing a committee to inspect the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur and decide what works should be undertaken at once to put them in order and what steps should be taken for their preservation and submit a report with estimates -- before the 15th of May 1924, I have the honor to state that the -- inspection of the Belur and Halebid temples had been at first fixed for 25th March but as the Chief Engineer had to be in Bangalore -- for the discussion of the next year's budget, the inspection had -- to be postponed and these 3 temples could be inspected only on -- 22nd April and 6th May 1924 so as to suit the time of all the ---- officers.

As the estimates together with necessary plans have to be prepared, I request that one month's extension of time may kindly -- be allowed for the submission of the report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. Chandy

KSR.

Muzrai Commissioner.

PK

REV. SECRETARY
14 MAY 1924
MUZRAI

2196

2208

ST
14/5

Muz 4]

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to 2208

Section Muz
File No. 135-13
Serial No.

Muzrai Secretariat

()
the 192 . }

No.

Date of issue 17.5.24

To

The Muzr Commr.
in Mysore.

Signed by Mrs. T. Rammairaj

Sir,

With reference to

your letter No C. 1138/22-23
of 12.5.24 requesting that
one month's ^{extension of} time may
be allowed for the sub-
mission of the report
with estimates for the
renovation of the temple
at Belur, Halebid and
Somanathapur I am

request you to see that the report
is submitted by the end
of June 1924 as the latest.

directed to state that the
~~report and estimates in~~
~~question should be submitted~~

You will be so good as
to see that the same

are submitted ~~to~~ ^{for}
before the end of
June 1924 at the
latest.

J. Lane etc
✓ ^{su.}
✓ Secy to Govt
Rev Dept

WLL
17/5

86
17/5/24

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Ins. - 8 - 1138

No. 1138 gms Office of the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

Seven ends

Dated Bangalore, 25th June 1924.

9425

From

K. Chandy, Esquire., B.A.,

Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e.

ms

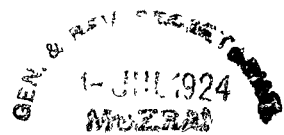
To,

K. V. Anantaraman, Esquire., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department.



Ins. 8

Muz 135-23-19

Sir,

Adverting to Government Pro.No.1199-204/M.F.135-23-7 dated 8th March 1924 appointing a committee consisting of the marginally noted

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) The Muzri Commissioner, | } officers to inspect
the temples at Belur
Halebid and Somanatna-
our, and decide what -- |
| (2) The Chief Engineer, | |
| (3) The Director of Archaeological Researches. | |
| (4) The Deputy Commissioner of the District
to be co-opted in respect of the
--- temples in his district. | |

works should be under-taken at once to put them in order and what steps should be taken for their preservation and to submit a report before the end of June 1924, I have the honor to state that the temples at Belur and Halebid were inspected on the 22nd April and that of Somanatapur on the 6th May 1924, as the convenience of all the officers concerned had to be consulted and the tours fixed up.

2. Notes of inspection embodying proposals for the repairs and ---- preservation of these temples and agreed to by all the members of the -- Committee are herewith submitted for the orders of Government.

The slight modifications about the replacement of the doors of the Kappe Chenniaraya temple and the iron railing between the pillars of the Vahana mantap will be attended to, at the time of preparing the &x detailed estimates and the actual execution of the work.

The question of treating the decayed stones is separately under consideration and orders of Government on this office letter C.No.1189 of 22-23 dated 14th February 1924 are awaited.

The suggestion made by Mr. A. W. Ramanathan about the removal of the Kalyana mantap in the Belur temple is also for orders of Government.

3. A financial statement showing the recurring and the non-recurring expenditure and based upon the notes of inspection is submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,


Muzrai Commissioner.

LSR.

Financial statement showing the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in respect of the temples at Belur, Halebid, and Somaratpur.

(Belur Temple)
(Non-recurring)

works to be taken up in the current year or early next year.	other items.
	1. Naganaksmantap
	250-0-0
	200-0-0
	300-0-0
	750-0-0
	11. Kalyanmantap
	500-0-0
500-0-0	111. Nagesh Chenninaraya temple.
150-0-0	114. Ammanavarasandini
	V. Vahanarantap
	250-0-0
250-0-0	VI. Veerananarayana temple.
	100-0-0
	70-0-0
	75-0-0
500-0-0	VII. Main temple
	700-0-0
-----	Initial cost for tools and plants.
Rs.1400-0-0	Rs.2225-0-0

- 250.
in platform
on the
2475-

Recurring.

Two watchmen at 12/8-0 each.	300-0-0
Annual repairs.	1000-0-0
Artisan Rs.35/-	420-0-0
	1720-0-0

Hoyasaleswara temple.

Recurring

Mason	3600-0-0
Cement, oil, &c	250-0-0
Watchmen	300-0-0
	910-0-0
Kedareswara temple	
Cement, oil &c	150-0-0
11. Somanathapur temple.	
Maintenance	750-0-0

Non-recurring.

Initial cost for tools and plant.	500-0-0
Do.	50-0-0
1. Repairs	10,000 -0-0
11. Restoration	3,700 -0-0
14. Appendages	11,500 -0-0
	Rs.25200 -0-0

560 Rs.

13700 Rs.

KSR.

Muzrai Commissioner.
RK 27/6/24

No.14681

Mysore Public Works Department,
Central Office.

Dated Bangalore, 17th June 1924.

From John Bnore, Esquire., M.M.I.C.E., etc.,
Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore.

To K. Chandy, Esquire., B.A.,
Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

Adverting to correspondence ending with your letter No.C.1133 of 22-23 dated the 26th May 1924, I have the honor to forward herewith for your information a copy of the draft notes of inspection of the -- temples at Belur, Halebid and Somnathpur.

2. The rough estimate of cost of each item of work is also given.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. Bnore

Chief Engineer of Mysore.

M e m o.

The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Mysore and Dr. Shamasastri are requested to sign and return the drafts to (to save time.).

(Sd.) K. Chandy,

19-6-24.

Muzrai Commissioner.

I sign this report so far as Belur and Halebid temples are -- concerned. The Kalyana mantapa at Belur was, I believe, built by a sovereign of the present Ruling House and His Highness' special sanction may be sought for its removal.

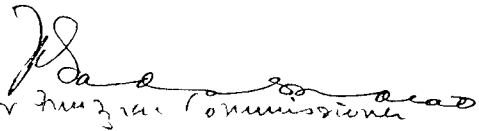
As regards Hoysaleswara temple, the Chief Engineer proposed -- during the Joint Inspection a rubble revetment all round the basement terrace. This is not now provided evidently owing to the cost involved. That work would eventually be necessary to preserve the building in contact. Other measures are only curative and not preventive.
(Camp Mysore.)

(Sd.) ~~K. V. Ramaswami~~ 20/6/24.
A. V. Ramaswami.

port re Somanatnapur Temple signed.

(Sd.) B. Ramaswamaya,
20-6-24.
Deputy Commissioner Mysore.

Copy.


For Deputy Commissioner
BKR 27/6/24

The note relating to the Pelur Temple practically follows the Scheme submitted to Government by this department in March 1921 and I therefore generally agree with the proposals now made except for the following remarks:--

With regard to Kappu Chennigaraya temple: the present doors are ugly and require to be replaced by completely panelled doors with holes, if necessary.

The iron railing between the pillars of the Vanana martapa is an eye-sore and is rudely fixed. It may be replaced by one of better design.

The question of treating the decayed stones requires careful investigation. There is a consensus of opinion in the Archaeological Circles throughout India that the so-called preservatives are useless. Experiments have been carried out both by the Industrial Chemist here, and the Archaeological Chemist to the Government of India at Calcutta the matter, and the question has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

I think there is not enough work for two masons, one at Halebidu and another at Pelur. One well-qualified mason will be quite ample to carry out work at both the places. After a year's trial another man may be added if the work is found to be too much for one man.

I agree to the proposals made in the note regarding Somnathpur temple.

20-6-1924.

(Sd.) R. Shamasastri,

Director of Arch. Researches.

Mysore.

C o p y


-for Muzrai Commissioner. 27/6/24
PSK

Inspection notes of Telur Temple.

1. Naga Naik's Mantapam.

(a) the two projecting gable ways or roofs are slanting too much-their roofs are leaky and columns badly out of plumb.

They may be dismantled without spoiling the Mantapam in any way and the cost will be about Rs.250/-.

(b) Roof of this mantapam leaks in a few places and more particularly near the water spouts - all these must be widened at their mouths and repaired with asphalt. Cost Rs.200/-.

(c) The slabs forming the plinth and flooring of this Mantap are shaking loose in a few places and the plinth has bulged out. These have to be pointed and also after crouting with lime and cement mortar and it may be necessary to build up buttresses in the four corners to prevent further bulging of the plinth. Cost Rs.300/-

II. Kalyan Mantapam. This is in the Dravidian Style and is of poor workmanship and material.

It has a heavy front parapet wall of brick-in-lud supported on thin pillars placed too far apart and dangerously out of plumb and is likely to fall down soon.

This building may be dismantled as recommended by Mr. Marshall the Director General of Archeology of India. Cost Rs.300/-

III. Kaple Chennigaroya Temple. The outer veneer stones of earthenware walls are bulging out in many places and have wide and caping joints. These should be crouted and pointed with cement and lime mortar.

Roof is leaky just at the spouts which have very narrow orifices, these should be widened.

Urgent { There are many crevices in the joints of masonry and cracks in roof where wild shrubs have taken root these should be removed and killed by the use of scrub eradicators and the joints and the roof crouted with lime mortar. Cost about Rs.500/-

IV. Ammanavara Sannidhi. (Goddess Temple) One bay in the Ranga Mantapam of this temple is badly leaking and the covering slabs of roof are sliding out of their bearings as the end wall is going out of plumb-the leaks should be stopped by filling the cracks in the roof with asphalt. (The walls and roofing slabs may be repaired and strengthened by pointing with cement mortar and by draining off the

basement platform and consolidating the earth on the platform --- adjoining the end wall of this bay.

Cost Rs.150/-

V. Vahana Mantapam. A portion of the slab flooring of this has been removed and relaid to level and the other portion has been removed -- but not replaced in position-this work has to be completed.

Cost Rs.250/-

VI. Veera Narayana Temple. The roof of this leaks in a few places and requires to be pointed with mortar or asphalt.

Cost Rs.100/-

VII. Main temple of Sri Chennakeswa Swami.

(1) The platform which is paved with stone allround is uneven and settled in a few places; the stone slabs should be removed and reset so as to slope away from the building-this work is urgent at least in 3 places.

Cost Rs.250/-

(2) The roof is leaking in one or two places, due to cracks in --- junction at the water spouts and should be repaired early.

Cost Rs.50/-

(3) The door frame of the principal cell of Garbhagriha which is of thin curved stone is being damaged by the slamming of the heavy wooden shutter; it is necessary to provide a strong frame independent of the carved stone screen so as to protect it, or buffer pads of rubber or springs may be inserted.

Cost Rs.75/-

(4) Most of the columns in the Ranga-mantapam have very narrow necks and are carrying loads varying from 20 to 50 tons.

Some of them have crushed at the necking and a few have their tops badly deformed and 3 of them in particular are in danger of collapse. It is necessary to strengthen these by means of hoops of iron rods and covered with cement just at the necking and if the pillars show signs of failure, steel strappings may also be put in, of which at least 12 will be needed.

Cost Rs.700/-

(5) In addition to the above it is necessary to employ two watchmen for the purpose of cleaning the premises and keeping all the carved parts of the temple free from vegetation and fungus growth and to wash and spray

with oil those parts periodically that are out of reach of ladders and brooms or brushed and for applying any stone preservative --- solution for such of the stone panels as are seen to be disintegrating.

It is also necessary to carry out periodically and regularly { annual repairs such as painting of all wood works pointing stone --- joints in walls and floor with cement and lime mortar, at least at an expenditure of Rs.1000/- per annum and through the departmental agency rather than through contractor. This can be best done by employing one good artisan on a pay of about Rs.35/- per mensem in addition to two watchmen as his helpers under the charge of the --- Suboverseer of the section. This artisan or mistry may be ---- entrusted with the work of grouting or filling up hollows in mason pointing their joints, applying preservative paints, removing --- shrubs, etc.

He may maintain a diary of his work, a programme of work to be done by him being laid down by the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division.

He must be supplied from the Divisional Stores with ^{all} the tools, ^{of} scaffolding or ladders (a step ladder and an extensior ladder) and materials such as lime mortar, cement, oil paint etc., required.

Initial cost for tools and plant. About Rs.500/-

If the above scheme is sanctioned and arranged for, the seven buildings composing this temple can ^{be} maintained in a fairly good condition without the risk of any such catastrophe as overtook the Halebid Kedareshvara temple some 20 years ago with the consequent --- rebuilding in an unsatisfactory manner and at heavy expense.

N.B. All the items of work that are to be taken up ^{the Calendar year} ~~every year~~ in the official year are marked in brackets.

(Copy,

[Signature]
For Muzrai Commis. and
AK 27/6/24

Inspection notes of Mahalinga, No. 5, Sadaswami Temple.

The following observations are necessary being also in consonance with the remarks made in Mr. Marshall's note.--

(a) To cement up open joints and crevices, a mixture of lime mortar and cement in the proportion of 3 to 1 can be used coloured with lamp-black or powdered coconut charcoal cement being only used for pillars and in beams but for all walls and string courses which do not bear heavy loads lime mortar ground smooth and mixed with lamp-black is -- considered good enough for all purposes.

(b) In pointing the joints the mortar should be well tuckered back as,
(c) Where all new stone work is introduced this may be only blocked out as recommended i.e., without any mouldings whatsoever but I would prefer steel stanchions which are less obstructive and more easy to erect.

(d) The portion of frieze referred to has been touched up with plain lime mortar but this has not been well packed pointing to the surface only has been done to no purpose. There is no need to dismantle this or any other portion of the building.

(e) The deep joints which are nearly 10" deep from surface between the stones of the temple (which have been laid without any cementing material) are found crushed in most places, therefore it is necessary to strengthen up these joints by means of stone packing pieces fixed in lime and cement mortar concrete as per sketch.

Interior of the temple is in fairly good state of preservation except that the surface of soft stones are disintegrating, such surfaces should be periodically painted with a mixture of linseed oil, turpentine and floorate of magnesium. Some portions have been badly resplashed with white-wash. These have to be cleared up as much as possible.

The interior of the temple has become a huge nest for bats because there are very many dark corners and alcoves.

Mantapam on the east side of the temple.

(f) The larger mantapam referred to in the note has been proposed up wherever weak and no more supports are necessary, neither it is possible to repair the corner (north east) referred to in (g) which is also in fairly good condition now as the foundation is a flint car built on more and must have taken to its set.

Regarding the roofs of the 3 buildings in the premises they are in fairly good condition except that they are badly cracked in some places, these must be periodically grouted with asphalt and sand and also kept free from grass and shrubs.

Ground. The premises of the temple are in an unkept condition and look desolate. The tall grasses should be ~~mown~~ mown periodically and also the portion adjoining the buildings should be formed into a kind of plainth drain or with a suitable section with lead off drainways from the buildings.

Annual repairs required for this building are---

- (1) Grouting and packing all deep joints.
- (2) Applying or painting stone preservative solution or paint.
- (3) Repairing cracks in roof.
- (4) Forming and maintaining plainth drain - all these can be best done by employing a good mason and 2 watchmen on monthly salaries at an annual cost of Rs.

(1) Mason at Rs.30/-	Rs.360/-
(2) Materials-lime, cement oil.	Rs.250/-
(3) 2 Watchmen at Rs.12/8	" 300/-

Total.	Rs.910/-

An initial outlay on tools and plant required for facilitating the work of these is also essential. The tools required are:-

One extension ladder and a step ladder costing	Rs.200/-
A-spraying pump costing	Rs.200/-
Hard Tools, brush, trowels etc.	Rs.100/-

	Rs.500/-

The exterior of this temple is built of two varieties of stone one of which weathering into a dark black colour which ultimately is converted into a brownish ~~xxxx~~ powder and disintegrates.

The second variety flakes off after becoming discoloured into a whitish grey tint.

The disintegration is rapidly going on on the southwest face of temple while on the other three sides the stores have not been affected by the weather to any appreciable extent.

This gives us a clue to the best means of preserving the stone which can be best secured by preventing the ingress of rain water into pores of the stone and its subsequent drying up - during which process the disintegration of the surface is brought about. It is also noticed that wherever any oily paint or composition has been applied which serves to keep off the moisture there the stones have been preserved better.

Kedaresvara Temple.

Kedaresvara Temple. This has been recently restored - and the ---
contrast between the workmanship of the new work and that of the ---
old structure is so strong as to warn us from attempting such -----
restorations or repairs in future in the case of any of the -----
architectural monuments for reasons discussed in detail by Mr. ---
Marshall.

All new stone works must be stained at an early date to prevent
the obtrusively fresh appearance of the new white uncarved stones ---
placed by the side of the deep cut carved old stones of dark colour,
on the lines suggested by Mr. Marshall. Annual repairs may be ----
arranged for with the same two workmen and the mason of the Koyaleswara
Temple with separate materials worth Rs.150/- and labour cost Rs.50/-.

Copy.

J. D. ...
for Muzrai Commission
Bt
27/6/22

INSPECTION NOTES OF SOMANATHPUR TEMPLE.

The temple comprises of one square block of building with 3 pyramidal domes over 3 rooms for shrines on 3 sides of common wall having a flat roof. Around this there is an open courtyard surrounded by an outer enclosure containing 56 square cells with door openings into a common colonnaded verandah on 3 sides, while on the fourth or the eastern side of the courtyard is the entrance gateway with a square columnar entrance hall, this is at present flanked on both sides with plastered compound-wall. This temple was constructed about 800 years ago and has been in disuse for over 400 years as the principal image of Sri Kesava appears to have been removed by some collector of curios and iconoclast just about 400 years after it was completed. The temple is known to have been liberally endowed when it was constructed (as recorded in the inscription on the stone near the main temple entrance) by the donor of the temple "SOME DAPPAK OF THE GHORA KINGDOM". But for some reason not now ascertainable this beautiful edifice - the masterpiece of Chalukyan Art - has remained uncared for, for lack of funds and of personal attention for a considerable period - except by over zealous but unscrupulous collectors of architectural curios whose depredations bear unmistakable evidence in the shape of some 20 ugly granite stone pillars of truncated squares in place of the delicately moulded and turned circular columns of grey pot-stone of which there are nearly 100 standing in good condition in various parts of the structure.

Further, unrelenting nature has wrought more havoc than human hands, because of the inherent defect in the quality of the material and in the method of construction as detailed below:-

The granite and grey soap stones used for the construction of the edifice are of very inferior quality; the pot stone with which all the parts of main structure including plinth, superstructure, wall skandams and architectural features, columns and lintels are built is neither dense in composition, nor hard in texture, while the granite blocks used for the outer wall are composed of poor sandy ingredients, consequently the carved blocks and turned columns of the pot stone have crumbled to powder or thin flakes under the heavy superincumbent load, while the granite blocks have chipped off or broken by the outward thrust of the moist earth of the core wall.

Also, all exposed surfaces of the soap stone which had sharp -- arrises or delicate and thin mouldings have slowly dissolved away in rain and become disfigured. Consequently, the deterioration of the structure is likely to be rapid in future on account of the loss of the protective crust, unless the surface (Wherever, the disintegration has set in) is treated chemically by the application of liquid stone preservatives.

RE. DEFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION.

The whole of the central block is an assemblage of carefully -- dressed and jointed blocks and slabs of pot stone without any cementing material and all walls and the thick bottom portions of the conical domes are constructed in two vertical layers with inner plain slabs and outer carved blocks. The spaces between being filled with earth which for reasons given below do more harm than good to the stone veneers which -- enclose them.

The flat roof over the hall consists of long thick slabs carefully dressed and shaped ⁿ longitudinally as in figure and at their ends they are supported on "U" shaped drain blocks which run across the - width of the roof. This method of construction though ingenious is very unsatisfactory as it is not water-tight, the whole roof leaking like a sieve in heavy rains because of the level surface which does not allow the storm water to drain off from the roof.

It is therefore essential to fill up with cementing material all crevices and joints in the walls and domes so as to minimize the destructive action of rain water which ~~finding~~ its way into the earth filling between the stone veneer slabs on both sides composing walls has done considerable damage to the structure, particularly the entrance wall of all the cells in the quadrangle whose doorways with their fine architraves and top lintels and pediments have slanted and been pushed out of plumb by the swelling of moist earthen core..

The slabbed roof can only be rendered water-tight by treating all joints with bitumastic asphalt or any other similar composition -- which satisfactorily adheres to the stone and effectively fills the -- hollow space under all weather conditions in the exposed situation over the roof.

~~The~~ The flat roof over the verandah and cells around the quadrangle consists of a vast mound of earth nearly 2'-0" thick heaped over the stone blocks composing the panelled ceiling; there being a layer of

lime concrete about 4" thick which in their innocence the builders -- expected to serve as a water-proof covering to the earth-filling (above and between the walls) which has been the base of all the beautiful structures erected by Chalukyan stone carvers everywhere. The lime concrete which must have cracked all over not long after it was laid over the wide expanse of roof - has now crumbled into small bits of which only a few exist to tell their own harmless tale.

The mischief wrought by the earthen mound and filling hidden away between the stone veneer and heaped above it, has been considerable and irremediable; because of the enormity of pressure exerted while moistened by rain resulting in the swelling of walls, breakage of beams and crushing of columns.

There can be no better way to conserve this structure and to preserve it from further deterioration than the entire removal of this endangering inert mass of earth which extends into all vital pores and thickly envelopes the whole of the structure.

The conservation of this temple has been long under contemplation and various proposals have been put forward by different -- Engineers most of whom recommended the dismantling of the outer -- enclosure, because of the observed crushing of the soft stone columns under the heavy superincumbent load but no one appears to have thought that the proverbial remedy prevention obtained by the removal of the destructive load would be infinitely better than the radical cure which was recommended in the shape of dismantling the whole structure.

In the estimate herewith submitted, I have made provisions for all the items of work necessary to conserve the monument, on the above lines for which purpose the estimate is divided into 4 Sub Divisions:-

- (1) Repairs to all items necessary to rectify all past damages and minimize further deterioration.
- (2) Restoration by reconstruction of front walls and certain other essential features so as to remove all incongruities.
- (3) Maintenance including items of work necessary to preserve the several parts in good condition and to minimize possible deterioration in future.
- (4) Appendages necessary to afford facilities for visitors and travellers.

Of these, No.1 amounts to Rs.10,000 - and provides for rectifying all the items which bring about the deterioration of the structure, such as stoppage of leaky roof, structing and storing of all broken lintels

and sloping and unstable walls (in this case I think the best means of strengthening the existing carved stone columns is by a light steel stranchion which does not set up an uncouth contrast with the other as is the case with the rough stone diagonal pillars which are nothing but inconspicuous) improving of roof and surface drainage, etc.,

All the items of this estimate are essential for the safety of the structure and must be taken up in the near future to prevent --- serious deterioration or calamity in the near future.

(2) For Restoration- it is necessary to dismantle the brick and plastered front wall that is prominently seen in the front elevation of the temple and to rebuild the same with coursed stone masonry face dressed or with slabs of the size in keeping with the other side walls of the temple.

The approach to the temple is now by an insignificant detour along the outskirts of the village of Somnathpur-hence an approach road of suitable width running in direct line to the axis of the temple and in frontal view of it would add dignity to the village and be in keeping with the importance of the Temple.

There are two disused kitchens in the corner cells of the --- quadrangle which would serve a useful purpose if repaired.

This estimate may be taken up as funds permit and it amounts to about Rs.3,700/-.

(3) Maintenance:- The items of this estimate are necessary for the continual and safe up-keep of the structure and must be sanctioned annually as a recurring charge.

(4) Appendages:- A Circuit House or Inspection Lodge is a long felt want together with a well and an electric battery with suitable lamps for the use of the many visitors and artists who make a long pilgrimage to this monument but who have at present no means of obtaining a satisfactory view of the many works of art and carving hidden in the dark hall of this temple which is now being disfigured and damaged by the flowing torch thrust at the carvings by the overzealous but clumsy caretaker.

This estimate also may be sanctioned when funds can be spared.

C o p y

W. S. S. S. S.
For Muzrai Commissioner. 27/6/24
BK

Estimate of the cost of improving Somanatapur temples 1. Narasipur Taluk Mysore District.

No.	Items of work.	Cost.	Total.
<u>Repairs:-</u>			
1.	Removing concrete and earth filling above all stone work of roof and spreading -- debris around the temple sloping away from the temple.	500/-	
2.	Dismantling masonry bricks wall and filling up cells inside to the level of stone sills.	200/-	
3.	Resetting coping slabs and fencing up around Earth floor levelling and tamping and rendering smooth.	400/-	
4.	Pointing the pavement in quadrangle and flooring in platform including concrete filling.	400/-	
5.	Grouting and pointing with cement main temple -- 3 shikarams and superstructure of main temple including hall ^{front} portion with fine ground surkie mortar rendered in cement the deep hollows and crevices wider joints to be filled up with surkie concrete rendered with cement.	1000/-	
6.	Top main roof filling joints with bitumastic asphalte and bitumastic concrete.	200/-	
7.	Supporting and propelling up all broken lintels and by the side of damaged -- columns.		
	12 single stansions, 7"x7" each Rs.50/-		
	12 double -do- with diagonal basins Rs.150/-each	2400/-	
8.	Armoured reinforced brick beams with rails to tie up No.10 wherever necessary.	1400/-	
9.	Grouting and touching up all cells and filling up with cement mortar pumped into the ~~xxxxx~~ joints with cement gum or ordinary hand - syringe or with wite washing machine.	1000/-	
10.	Coping and rendering with cement plaster all walls which are exposed after removal of earth and plastering and rendering above all such surfaces.	1300/-	
11.	Cleaning all disintegrated surface of stone work and carved portions wherever neces ary with caustic soda and liquid stone preservatives such as Magnesium chlorate or any patent -- composition (Dept work) A.R.1st year Rs.500/- may be tried and Rs.350/- per annum afterwards	400/-	
12.	Lifting up the outer corner slabs 4" and inserting packing pieces of square pot stones available from site at every 2 feet apart.	400/-	
13.	Pointing with surki mortar all the joints, the external wall of the temple and filling up including all deep crevices with lime concrete..	400/-	
Total		Rupees.	10000/-

II Restoration.

1. Dismantling and rebuilding the fresh wall with coursed stone to be in keeping with the appearance of eastern wall. 1500/-

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| 2. Forming a suitable approach road through the village and improving the surroundings of the temple. | 2000/- | |
| 3. Flooring to cells and providing sky lights on the end cells to be converted into kitchens including doors. | 200/- | 3700/- |

III Maintenance.

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1. Annual recurring expenditure.
caustic soda and slari preservative composition. | 350/- | |
| 2. Two watchmen one of whom to be a skilled workman who can be relied as to paint the stone with the liquid preservative by means of brush and to repair all masonry joints with cement or mortar crout. | 350/- | |
| 3. Contingencies and cost of cement, brush oil, brooms, mortar etc., | 50/- | |
| Total Rupees. | 750/- | |

IV. Appendages.

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| 1. Sinking a well 40 feet deep, 3' diameter | 1000/- | |
| 2. Inspection Lodge Rs.7500/- | | |
| Out houses including kitchen and Latrine Rs.2500/- | 10,000/- | |
| 3. Providing electric lights 1 Accumulator and battery. | 500/- | |
| | | 11500/- |

"Copy"

[Signature]
 Jn. Muzrai Commissioner. 27/6/24
 BK

K3A.

Proceedings of the Government of

H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

- - -

Read-

G.O. No.1199-204/Muz.135-23-7 dated 8th March 1924 constituting a committee consisting of the marginally-noted Government officers for the inspection of the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur, which are of great architectural value, with a view to decide what works of repairs or restoration should be carried out to them, and calling for a report with estimates prepared by the P.W.D. in accordance with the views of the committee.

1. The Muz. Commr.
(Convenor)
2. The Chief Engineer
3. The Director of Archaeological Researches
4. The Dy.Commr.s. of Mysore and Hassan Districts.

2. Letter No.C.1138 of 1922-23 dated 27th June 1924 from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore stating that the temples at Belur and Halebid were inspected by the committee on 22nd April 1924 and that of Somanathapur on 6th May 1924 and submitting for orders the notes of inspection embodying proposals for the repairs and preservation of these temples agreed to by all the members of the committee.

(Printed as annexure)

Despatch order

This shd go to the
Publicity office
for the same.

Print

Order No. 511-7 / -----
Muz. 135-23-13.
Dated 13.10.24

The temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur are ancient institutions of great architectural value and Government consider it necessary to maintain them in a state of good repair. As it is important that all necessary works of repair or restoration should be carried out in a careful manner, so as to avoid interference with the general appearance or effect.

Compd
23/11/10

of the buildings, a committee, as suggested by the Chief Engineer, was constituted in the order read above to inspect the temples and to submit the necessary proposals for their repairs. The committee after an inspection of these temples have submitted their proposals in the matter.

2. Of the institutions in question, the Sri Chennakesavaswami temple at Belur and Sri Hoyasaleswaraswami temple at Halebid are Muzrai institutions. The other temples -the Kedareswaraswami temple at Halebid and the Kesavaswami temple at Somanathapur are non-muzrai institutions, the temples having been practically abandoned so far as conduct of worship is concerned. Any expenditure to be incurred over these two temples will be for their preservation as ancient works of art and the charge will legitimately fall on the P.W.D. and not the Muzrai Department.

3. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the committee, Government are pleased to accord administrative sanction for the following works and other non-recurring charges. The Muzrai Commissioner will obtain regular estimates and submit them for the sanction of Government.

(1) Belur temple. All the works mentioned in the committee's inspection notes, except the dismantling of the Kalian Mantap, ^{are} estimated to cost Rs.3,325. With regard to the proposal for the dismantling of the Mantap, before passing final orders on this proposal, Government desire to know what the approximate cost of its repair or restoration will be. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to submit a report in the matter.

3.

^{Halebid}
(2) Belur temple. - Purchase of tools &c.
at a cost of Rs.550.

4. As regards the recurring charges proposed by the committee, Government do not consider it necessary to employ a mason each for Belur and Halebid as proposed, as he will have very little work to do throughout the year. Government consider that it would be sufficient to sanction a watchman on a pay of Rs.12 per mensem to look after the temples in each of these two places. It will be the duty of these watchmen to see that the temples are kept clean and in good order and that vegetation is not allowed to grow in the crevices between the stones and to supply preservatives periodically to the stones &c. according to the instructions that may be given to them. The P.W.D. overseer having jurisdiction over the Belur taluk ^{with} ~~may~~ ^{required} be ~~asked~~ to give special attention to and made responsible for supervising the work of the watchmen and for seeing that the temple buildings in both these places are properly looked after. ~~[An allowance of Rs.10 p.m. is sanctioned to him for this additional work.]~~ Government are also pleased to sanction a provision of Rs.500 and Rs.100 per annum respectively, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, for the annual repairs of the above two temples.

[] This has to
be omitted after
H. H. order.
24/9/27

5. All the charges, recurring and non-recurring, above mentioned will be met from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund.

6. With regard to the renovation of

4.

the Sri Kesavaswami temple at Somanathapur
and Kedareswara temple at Halebid, the cost
of which has to be met from the P.W.D. budget,
as these are ^{not} Muzrai institutions, the Chief
Engineer is requested to report ~~as~~ to what
extent funds can be provided therefor in the
departmental budget of the current and the
following years.

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Deptt.

To

The Muz. Commr. in Mysore
The Chief Engineer of Mysore,
The Secretary, P.W.D.
The Comptroller to Govt.
The Director of Archaeological Researches
The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore
and Hassan.

Memo.

Copy to the Huzur Secretary, to H.H. the
Maharaja for information.

By Order,

Revenue Secretary to Govt.

27/9/24

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read.-

Government Order No. 1199-204/Muz.135-23-7 dated the 8th March
1924 constituting a Committee consisting of the marginally noted

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Muzrai Commissioner (Convenor) | } | Government Officers for the inspec- |
| 2. The Chief Engineer of Mysore. | | tion of the temples at Belur, Hale- |
| 3. The Director of Archaeological
Researches in Mysore. | | bid and Somanathapur, which are of |
| 4. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore
and Hassan Districts. | | great architectural value, with a |

view to decide what works of repairs or restoration should be carried out to them; and calling for a report with estimates prepared by the Public Works Department in accordance with the views of the Committee.

2. Letter No.C.1138 of 1922-23 dated the 27th June 1924 from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore stating that the temples at Belur and Halebid were inspected by the Committee on 22nd April 1924 and that of Somanathapur on 6th May 1924 and submitting for orders the notes of inspection embodying proposals for the repairs and preservation of these temples agreed to by all the members of the Committee.

(Printed as annexure)

Order No. 511-7/muz 135-23-13 *Everlight*

Dated, Bangalore, the 13th October 1924.

The temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur are ancient institutions of great architectural value and Government consider it necessary to maintain them in a state of good repair. As it is important that all necessary works of repair or restoration should be carried out in a careful manner, so as to avoid interference with the general appearance or effect of the buildings, a Committee, as suggested by the Chief Engineer, was constituted in the order read above to inspect the temples and to submit the necessary proposals for their repairs. The Committee after an inspection of these temples have submitted their proposals in the matter.

2. Of the institutions in question, the Sri Chennakesavaaswami
temple

temple at Belur and Sri Hiyasaleswara temple at Halebid are Muzrai institutions. The other temples - the Kedareswaraswami temple at Halebid and the Kesavaswami temple at Somnathapur are non-Muzrai institutions, the temples having been practically abandoned so far as conduct of worship is concerned. Any expenditure to be incurred over these two temples will be for their preservation as ancient works of art and the charge will legitimately fall on the Public Works Department and not the Muzrai Department.

3. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Committee, Government are pleased to accord administrative sanction for the following works and other non-recurring charges. The Muzrai Commissioner will obtain regular estimates and submit them for the sanction of Government:-

(1) Belur temple.- All the works mentioned in the Committee's inspection notes, except the dismantling of the Kallian Mantap^{and}, estimated to cost Rs. 3,325/-. With regard to the proposal for the dismantling of the Mantap, before passing final orders on this proposal Government desire to know what the approximate cost of its repair or restoration will be. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to submit a report in the matter.

(2) Halebid temple.- Purchase of tools &c. at a cost of Rs. 550/-

4. As regards the recurring charges proposed by the Committee, Government do not consider it necessary to employ a mason each for Belur and Halebid as proposed, as he will have very little work to do throughout the year. Government consider that it would be sufficient to sanction a watchman on a pay of Rs. 12/- per mensem to look after the temples in each of these two places. It will be the duty of these watchmen to see that the temples are kept clean and in good order and that ~~vegetable~~ vegetation is not allowed to grow in the crevices between the stones and to supply preservatives periodically to the stones &c. according to the instructions that may be given to them. The Public Works Department overseer having juris-

3.

Jurisdiction over the Belur Taluk will be required to give special attention to and made responsible for supervising the work of the watchmen and for seeing that the temple buildings in both these places are properly looked after. Government are also pleased to sanction a provision of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 100/- per annum respectively for a period of three years in the first instance, for the annual repairs of the above two ~~temples~~ temples.

5. All the charges, recurring and non-recurring, above mentioned will be met from the interest earnings of the Central Muzrai Fund.

6. With regard to the renovation of the Sri Kesavaswami temple at Somanathapur and Kedareswara temple at Halebid, the cost of which has to be met from the Public Works Department budget, as these are not Muzrai institutions, the Chief Engineer is requested to report to what extent funds can be provided therefor in the departmental budget of the current and the following years.

(SD) K. V. Anantaraman

~~Secretary~~ Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

The Secretary, ~~Public~~ to Government, Public Works Department.

The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

The Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan Districts.

"Press Copy"

Mmmmm
For Secretary
SD Rev. Deptt

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, dated 13th October 1924.

Belur-Halebid and Somanathapur Temples.

Accords administrative sanction to the several works of restoration to be proposed by the Renovation Committee and calls for detailed estimates in respect of each work.

READ—

Government Order No. 1199-204—Muz. 135-23-7, dated the 8th March 1924, constituting a Committee consisting of the marginally noted Government Officers for the inspection of the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur, which are of great architectural value, with a view to decide what works of repairs or restoration should be carried out to them; and calling for a report with estimates prepared by the Public Works Department in accordance with the views of the Committee.

2. Letter No. C. 1138 of 1922-23, dated the 27th June 1924, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the temples at Belur and Halebid were inspected by the Committee on 22nd April 1924, and that of Somanathapur on 6th May 1924, and submitting for orders the notes of inspection embodying proposals for the repairs and preservation of these temples agreed to by all the members of the Committee.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER NO. 511-7—MUZ. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

The temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur are ancient institutions of great architectural value and Government consider it necessary to maintain them in a state of good repair. As it is important that all necessary works of repair or restoration should be carried out in a careful manner, so as to avoid interference with the general appearance or effect of the buildings, a Committee, as suggested by the Chief Engineer, was constituted in the order read above to inspect the temples and to submit the necessary proposals for their repairs. The Committee after an inspection of these temples have submitted their proposals in the matter.

2. Of the institutions in question, the Sri Channakesavaswami temple at Belur and Sri Hoyasaleswara temple at Halebid are Muzrai institutions. The other temples, the Kodareswaraswami temple at Halebid and the Kesavaswami temple at Somanathapur are non-Muzrai institutions, the temples having been practically abandoned so far as conduct of worship is concerned. Any expenditure to be incurred over these two temples will be for their preservation as ancient works of art and the charge will legitimately fall on the Public Works Department and not the Muzrai Department.

3. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Committee, Government are pleased to accord administrative sanction for the following works and other non-recurring charges. The Muzrai Commissioner will obtain regular estimates and submit them for the sanction of Government.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

(1) *Belur Temple*.—All the works mentioned in the Committee's inspection notes, except the dismantling of the Kalyan Mantap, are estimated to cost Rs. 3,325. With regard to the proposal for the dismantling of the Mantap, before passing final orders on this proposal, Government desire to know what the approximate cost of its repair or restoration will be. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to submit a report in the matter.

(2) *Halebid Temple*.—Purchase of tools, etc., at a cost of Rs. 550.

4. As regards the *recurring charges* proposed by the Committee, Government do not consider it necessary to employ a mason each for Belur and Halebid as proposed, as he will have very little work to do throughout the year. Government consider that it would be sufficient to sanction a watchman on a pay of Rs. 12 per mensem to look after the temples in each of these two places. It will be the duty of these watchmen to see that the temples are kept clean and in good order and that vegetation is not allowed to grow in the crevices between the stones and to apply preservatives periodically to the stones, etc., according to the instructions that may be given to them. The Public Works Department Overseer having jurisdiction over the Belur Taluk will be required to give special attention to and made responsible for supervising the work of the watchmen and for seeing that the temple buildings in both these places are properly looked after. Government are also pleased to sanction a provision of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 per annum respectively for a period of three years in the first instance, for the annual repairs of the above two temples.

5. All the charges, recurring and non-recurring, abovementioned will be met from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund.

6. With regard to the renovation of the Sri Kesavaswami temple at Somanathapur and Kedareswara temple at Halebid, the cost of which has to be met from the Public Works Department budget, as these are not Muzrai institutions, the Chief Engineer is requested to report to what extent funds can be provided therefor in the departmental budget of the current and the following years.


 For Secretary to Government,
 Revenue Department.

To—The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.
 The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
 The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
 The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
 The Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.
 The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan Districts.

Exd.—D. K. M.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

ANNEXURE.

Letter No. C. 1138 of 22-23—seven enclosures, dated 25th—27th June 1924, from K. Chandy, Esq., B.A., Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, to K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Sir,

Adverting to Government Pro. No. 1199-204—M. F. 135-23-7, dated 8th March 1924, appointing a Committee consisting of the marginally noted officers to inspect the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur, and decide what works should be undertaken at once to put them in order and what steps should be taken for their preservation and to submit a report before the end of June 1924, I have the honor to state that the temples at Belur and Halebid were inspected on the 22nd April and that of Somanathpur on the 6th May 1924, as the convenience of all the officers concerned had to be consulted and the tours fixed up.

2. Notes of inspection embodying proposals for the repairs and preservation of these temples and agreed to by all the members of the Committee are herewith submitted for the orders of Government.

The slight modifications about the replacement of the doors of the Kappe Chennigayya temple and the iron railing between the pillars of the Vahana mantap will be attended to at the time of preparing the detailed estimates and the actual execution of the work.

The question of treating the decayed stones is separately under consideration and orders of Government on this office letter C. No. 1189 of 22-23, dated 14th February 1924, are awaited.

The suggestion made by Mr. A. V. Ramanathan about the removal of the Kalyana mantap in the Belur temple is also for the orders of Government.

3. A financial statement showing the recurring and non-recurring expenditure and based upon the notes of inspection is submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
K. CHANDY,
Muzrai Commissioner.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

Financial statement showing the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in respect of the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanatpur.

BELUR TEMPLE.		Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Non-recurring.</i>	<i>Other Items.</i>	
Works to be taken up in the current year or early next year.	I	Naganaiks mantap	250 0 0 200 0 0 300 0 0 750 0 0
Rs. a. p.	II	Kalyan Mantap	300 0 0
500 0 0 ...	...	III Kappe Chennigaraya Temple.	
150 0 0 ...	...	IV Ammanavara Sannidhi	
		V Vahana Mantap	250 0 0
		VI Veera Narayana Temple	100 0 0
250 0 0 ...	...	VII Main temple	50 0 0 75 0 0 700 0 0
500 0 0 ...	...	Initial cost for tools and plant.	
1 400 0 0	<i>Recurring.</i>		2,225 0 0
Two watchmen at	12 8 0 each	300 0 0	
Annual repairs	...	1,000 0 0	
Artisan	... 35 0 0	420 0 0	
		1,720 0 0	
HOYASALESWARA TEMPLE.			
	<i>Recurring.</i>	<i>Non-recurring.</i>	
Mason ...	360 0 0	Initial cost for tools and plant.	500 0 0
Cement, oil, etc.	250 0 0		
Watchmen ...	300 0 0		
	910 0 0		
KEDARESWARA TEMPLE.	1,060	Initial cost for tools and plant.	50 0 0
Cement, oil, etc.	150 0 0		
SOMANATHAPUR TEMPE.			
III Maintenance	750 0 0		
	I Repairs	10,000 0 0	
	II Restoration	3,700 0 0	13,700
	IV Appendages	11,500 0 0	
		25,200 0 0	

Letter No. 14681, dated Bangalore 17th June 1924, from John Bhore, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Etc., Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore. to K. Chandu, Esquire, B.A., Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

Adverting to correspondence ending with your letter No. C. 1138 of 1922-23, dated the 26th May 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith for your information a copy of the draft notes of inspection of the temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathpur.

2. The rough estimate of cost of each item of work is also given.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. BHORE,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

MEMO.

The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Mysore and Dr. Shamasastri are requested to sign and return the drafts (to save time).

19th June 1924.

K. CHANDY,
Muzrai Commissioner.

I sign this report so far as Belur and Halebid temples are concerned. The Kalyana mantapa at Belur was, I believe, built by a Sovereign of the present Ruling House and His Highness special sanction may be sought for its removal.

As regards Hoysaleswara temple, the Chief Engineer proposed during the Joint Inspection a rubble revetment all round the basement terrace. This is not now provided evidently owing to the cost involved. That work would eventually be necessary to preserve the building in tact. Other measures are only curative and not preventive.

(Camp Mysore)
20th June 1924.

A. V. RAMANATHAN.

Report *re* Somanathapur temple,
20th June 1924.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

The note relating to the Belur Temple practically follows the Scheme submitted to Government by this department in March 1921, and I therefore generally agree with the proposals now made except for the following remarks :—

With regard to Kappe Chennigaraya temple : the present doors are ugly and require to be replaced by completely panelled doors with holes, if necessary.

The iron railing between the pillars of the Vahana Mantapa is an eye-sore and is rudely fixed. It may be replaced by one of better design.

The question of treating the decayed stones requires careful investigation. There is a consensus of opinion in the Archæological Circles throughout India that the so-called preservatives are useless. Experiments have been carried out both by the Industrial Chemist here, and the Archæological Chemist to the Government of India at Calcutta in the matter, and the question has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

I think there is not enough work for two masons, one at Halebid and another at Belur. One wellqualified mason will be quite ample to carry out work at both the places. After a year's trial another man may be added if the work is found to be too much for one man.

I agree to the proposals made in the note regarding Somanathpur temple.

20th June 1924.

R. SHAMASASTRY,
*Director of Archæological
Researches in Mysore.*

No. 511-7—MUZ. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

INSPECTION NOTES OF BELUR TEMPLE.

I. *Naga Naik's Mantapam*.—(a) The two projecting single bays on north and south are slanting too much—their roofs are leaky and columns badly out of plumb.

They may be dismantled without spoiling the mantapam in any way and the cost will be about Rs. 250.

(b) Roof of this mantapam leaks in a few places and more particularly near the water spouts, all these must be widened at their mouths and repaired with asphalt. Cost Rs. 200.

(c) The slabs forming the plinth and flooring of this mantap are shaking loose in a few places and the plinth has bulged out. These have to be pointed and also after grouting with lime and cement mortar and it may be necessary to build up buttresses in the four corners to prevent further bulging of the plinth. Cost Rs. 300.

II. *Kalyan Mantapam*.—This is in the Dravidian Style and is of poor workmanship and material.

Its heavy front parapet wall of brick-in-mud supported on thin pillars placed too far apart is dangerously out of plumb and is likely to tumble down soon.

This building may be dismantled as recommended by Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archaeology of India. Cost Rs. 300.

III. *Kappe Chennigaraya Temple*.—The outer veneer stones of garbhagudi walls are bulging out in many places and have wide and gaping joints these should be grouted and pointed with cement and lime mortar.

Roof is leaky just at the spouts which have very narrow orifices; these should be widened.

There are many crevices in the joints of masonry and cracks in roof where wild shrubs have taken root these should be removed and killed by the use of scrub eradicators and the joints and the hollows grouted with lime mortar. Cost about Rs. 500.

IV. *Ammanavara Sannidhi*.—(Goddess Temple) One bay in the Ranga Mantapam of this temple is badly leaking and the covering slabs of roof are sliding out of their bearings as the end wall is going out of plumb the leaks should be stopped by filling the cracks in the roof with asphalt. The walls and roofing slabs may be repaired and strengthened by pointing with cement mortar and by draining off the basement platform and consolidating the earth on the platform adjoining the endwall of this bay. Cost Rs. 150.

V. *Vahana Mantapam*.—A portion of the slab flooring of this has been removed and relayed to level and the other portion has been removed but not replaced in position this work has to be completed. Cost Rs. 250.

VI. *Veera Narayana Temple*.—The roof of this leaks in a few places and requires to be pointed with mortar or asphalt. Cost Rs. 100.

VII. *Main temple of Sri Chennakesava Swami*.—(1) The platform which is paved with stone allround is uneven and settled in a few places; the stone slabs should be removed and reset so as to slope away from the building, *this work is urgent* at least in 3 places. Cost Rs. 250.

(2) The roof is leaking in one or two places, due to cracks in junction at the water spouts and should be repaired early. Cost Rs. 50.

(3) The door frame of the principal cell of Garbhagudi which is of thin carved stone is being damaged by the slamming of the heavy wooden shutter; it is necessary to provide a strong frame independent of the carved stone screen so as to protect it, or buffer pads of rubber or springs may be inserted. Cost Rs. 75.

(4) Most of the columns in the Ranga mantapam have very narrow necks and are carrying loads varying from 20 to 50 tons.

Some of them have crushed at the necking and a few have their tops badly deformed and 3 of them in particular are in danger of collapse. It is necessary to strengthen these by means of hoops of iron rods and covered with cement just at the necking and if the pillars show signs of failure, steel stanchions may also be put in of which at least 12 will be needed. Cost Rs. 700.

(5) In addition to the above it is necessary to employ two watchmen for the purpose of cleaning the premises and keeping all the carved parts of the temple free from

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vegetation and fungus growth and to wash and spray with oil those parts periodically that are out of reach of fingers and brooms or brushes and for applying any stone preservative solution for such of the stone pannels as are seen to be disintegrating.

It is also necessary to carry out periodically and regularly annual repairs such as painting of all wood works, pointing stone joints in walls and floor with cement and lime mortar, at least at an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 per annum and through the departmental agency rather than through contractor. This can be best done by employing one good Artisan on a pay of about Rs. 35 per mensem in addition to two watchmen as his helpers under the charge of the Sub-Overseer of the section. This Artisan or maistry may be entrusted with the work of grouting or filling up hollows in masonry, pointing their joints, applying preservative paints, removing shrubs, etc.

He may maintain a diary of his work, a programme of work to be done by him being laid down by the Executive Engineer incharge of the division.

He must be supplied from the Divisional Stores with all tools, scaffolding or ladders (a step ladder and an extension ladder) and materials such as lime mortar, cement, oil paint, etc., required.

Initial cost for tools and plant. About Rs. 500.

If the above scheme is sanctioned and arranged for, the seven buildings composing this temple can be maintained in a fairly good condition without the risk of any such catastrophe as overtook the Halebid Kedarasvara temple some 20 years ago with the consequent rebuilding in an unsatisfactory manner and at heavy expense.

N. B.—All the items of work that are to be taken up in the current year or early next official year are marked in brackets.

K. CHANDY,
Muzrai Commissioner.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

INSPECTION NOTES OF HALEBID, HOYSALESWARA TEMPLE.

The following observations are necessary being also in consonance with the remarks made in Mr. Marshall's Note —

(a) To cement up open joints and crevices, a mixture of lime mortar and cement in the proportion of 8 to 1 may be used coloured with lamp-black or powdered cocoanut charcoal cement being only used for pillars and in beams but for all walls and string courses which do not bear heavy loads lime mortar ground, smooth and mixed with lamp-black is considered good enough for all purposes.

(b) In pointing the joints the mortar should be well tucked back as recommended.

(c) Where all new stone work is introduced this may be only blocked out as recommended, *i.e.*, without any mouldings whatsoever but I would prefer steel stanchions which are less obstructive and more easy to erect.

(d) The portion of frieze referred to has been touched up with plain lime mortar but this has not been well packed pointing to the surface only has been done to no purpose. There is no need to dismantle this or any other portion of the building.

(e) The deep joints which are nearly 10" deep from surface between the stones of the temple (which have been laid without any cementing material) are found crushed in most places, therefore it is necessary to strengthen up these joints by means of stone packing pieces fixed in lime and cement mortar concrete as per sketch.

Interior of the temple is in fairly good state of preservation except that the surface of soft stones are disintegrating, such surfaces should be periodically painted with a mixture of linseed oil, turpentine and floorate of magnesium. Some portions have been badly besmeared with whitewash. These have to be cleaned up as much as possible.

The interior of the temple has become a huge nest for bats because there are very many dark corners and alcoves.

Mantapam on the east side of the temple.—(f) the larger mantapam referred to in the note has been proposed up wherever weak and no more supports are necessary, neither it is possible to repair the corner (north-east) referred to in (g) which is also in fairly good condition now, as the foundation and plinth can suit no more and must have taken their set.

Regarding the roofs of the 3 buildings in the premises they are in fairly good condition except that they have badly cracked in some places, these must be periodically grouted with asphalt and sand and also kept free from grass and shrubs.

Compound.—The premises of the temple are in an unkept condition and look desolate. The tall grasses should be mown periodically and also the portion adjoining the buildings should be formed into a kind of plinth drain of suitable section with lead-off drainways from the buildings.

Annual repairs required for this building are —

- (1) Grouting and packing all deep joints.
- (2) Applying or painting stone preservative solution or paint.
- (3) Repairing cracks in roof.
- (4) Forming and maintaining plinth drain—all these can be best done by employing a good mason and two watchmen on monthly salaries at an annual cost of rupees —

	Rs.
(a) Mason at Rs. 30 ..	360
(b) Materials—lime, cement, oil ..	250
(c) Two watchmen at Rs. 12-8-0 ..	300
Total ..	910

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An initial outlay on tools and plant required for facilitating the work of these is also essential. The tools required are:—

	Rs.
One extension ladder and a step ladder costing ..	200
A spraying pump costing	200
Hand tools, brush, trowels, etc. ..	100
Total ..	500

The exterior of this temple is built of two varieties of stone, one of which weathering into a dark black colour which ultimately is converted into a brownish powder and disintegrates.

The second variety flakes off after becoming discoloured into a whitish grey tint.

The disintegration is rapidly going on on the south-west face of the temple while on the other three sides the stones have not been affected by the weather to any appreciable extent.

This gives us a clue to the best means of preserving the stone which can be best secured by preventing the ingress of rain water into pores of the stone and its subsequent drying up—during which process the disintegration of the surface is brought about. It is also noticed that wherever any oily paint or composition has been applied which serves to keep off the moisture there the stones have been preserved better.

Kedareswara Temple.—This has been recently restored—and the contrast between the workmanship of the new work and that of the old structure is so strong as to warn us from attempting such restorations or repairs in future in the case of any of the architectural monuments for reasons discussed in detail by Mr. Marshall.

All new stone works must be stained at an early date to prevent the obtrusively fresh appearance of the new white uncarved stones placed by the side of the deep cut carved old stones of dark colour, on the lines suggested by Mr. Marshall. Annual repairs may be arranged for with the same two watchmen and the mason of the Hoysaleswara Temple with separate materials worth Rs. 150 and ladder costing Rs. 50.

27th June 1924.

K. CHANDY,
Muzrai Commissioner in mysore.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

INSPECTION NOTES OF SOMANATHAPUR TEMPLE.

The temple comprises of one square block of building with 3 pyramidal domes over 3 rooms for shrines on 3 sides of common hall having a flat roof. Around this there is an open courtyard surrounded by an outer enclosure containing 56 square cells with door openings into a common colonnaded verandah on 3 sides, while on the fourth or the eastern side of the courtyard is the entrance gateway with a square columnar entrance hall; this is at present flanked on both sides with plastered compound wall. This temple was constructed about 800 years' ago and has been in disuse for over 400 years as the principal image of Sri Kesava appears to have been removed by some collector of curios and iconoclast just about 400 years after it was completed. The temple is known to have been liberally endowed when it was constructed (as recorded in the inscription on the stone near the main temple—entrance) by the donor of the temple "*Some Danayak of the Chola Kingdom.*" But for some reason not now ascertainable this beautiful edifice—the masterpiece of Chalukyan Art—has remained uncared for, for lack of funds and of personal attention for a considerable period—except by over zealous but unscrupulous collectors of Architectural curios whose deprecations bear unmistakable evidence in the shape of some 20 ugly granite stone pillars of truncated squares in place of the delicately moulded and turned circular columns of grey pot-stone of which there are nearly 100 standing in good condition in various parts of the structure.

Further, unrelenting nature has wrought more havoc than human hands, because of the inherent defect in the quality of the material and in the method of construction as detailed below:—

The granite and grey soap stones used for the construction of the edifice are of very inferior quality, the pot-stone with which all the parts of main structure including plinth, superstructure, wall, sikharams and architectural features, columns and lintels are built is neither dense in composition, nor hard in texture, while the granite blocks used for the outer wall are composed of poor sandy ingredients, consequently the carved blocks and turned columns of the pot-stone have crushed to powder or thin flakes under the heavy superincumbent load, while the granite blocks have chipped off or broken by the outward thrust of the moist earth of corewall.

Also, all exposed surfaces of the soap stone which had sharp-arrises or delicate and thin mouldings have slowly dissolved away in rain and become disfigured. Consequently, the deterioration of the structure is likely to be rapid in future on account of the loss of the protective crust, unless the surface (wherever the disintegration has set in) is treated chemically by the application of liquid stone preservatives.

Re defective construction.—The whole of the central block is an assemblage of carefully dressed and jointed blocks and slabs of pot-stone without any cementing material and all walls and the thick bottom portions of the conical domes are constructed in two vertical layers with inner plain slabs and outer carved blocks. The spaces between being filled with earth which for reasons given below do more harm than good to the stone veneers which enclose them

The flat roof over the hall consists of long thick slabs carefully dressed and shaped longitudinally as in figure and at their ends they are supported on "U" shaped drain blocks which run across the width of the roof. This method of construction though ingenious is very unsatisfactory as it is not water-tight, the whole roof leaking like a sieve in heavy rains because of the level surface which does not allow the storm water to drain off from the roof.

It is therefore essential to fill up with cementing material all crevices and joints in the walls and domes so as to minimize the destructive action of rain water which finding its way into the earth filling between the stone veneer slabs on both sides composing walls has done considerable damage to the structure, particularly the entrance wall of all the cells in the quadrangle whose doorways with their fine architraves and top lintels and pediments have slanted and been pushed out of plumb by the swelling of moist earthen core.

The slabbed roof can only be rendered water-tight by treating all joints with bitumastic asphalt or any other similar composition which satisfactorily adheres to the stone and effectively fills the hollow space under all weather conditions in the exposed situation over the roof.

The flat roof over the verandah and cells around the quadrangle consists of a vast-mound of earth nearly 2' 0" thick heaped over the stone blocks composing the panelled ceiling; there being a layer of lime concrete about 4" thick which in their innocence the builders expected to serve as a water-proof covering to the earth-filling (above and

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between the walls) which has been the bane of all the beautiful structures erected by Chalukyan stone carvers everywhere. The lime concrete which must have cracked all over not long after it was laid over the wide expanse of roof—has now crumbled into small bits of which only a few exist to tell their own harmless tale.

The mischief wrought by the earthen mound and filling hidden away between the stone veneer and heaped above it, has been considerable and irremediable; because of the enormity of pressure exerted while moistened by rain resulting in the swelling of walls, breakage of beams and crushing of columns.

There can be no better way to conserve this structure and to preserve it from further deterioration than the entire removal of this endangering inert mass of earth which extends into all vital pores and thick envelopes the whole of the structure.

The conservation of this temple has been long under contemplation and various proposals have been put forward by different Engineers, most of whom recommended the dismantling of the outer enclosure, because of the observed crushing of the soft stone columns under the heavy superincumbent load but no one appears to have thought that the proverbial remedy prevention obtained by the removal of the destructive load would be infinitely better than the radical cure which was recommended in the shape of dismantling the whole structure.

In the estimate herewith submitted, I have made provisions for all the items of work necessary to conserve the monument, on the above lines for which purpose the estimate is divided into four sub-divisions:—

- (1) Repairs to all items necessary to rectify all past damages and minimize further deterioration.
- (2) Restoration by reconstruction of front walls and certain other essential features so as to remove all incongruities.
- (3) Maintenance including items of work necessary to preserve the several parts in good condition and to minimize possible deterioration in future.
- (4) Appendages necessary to afford facilities for visitors and travellers.

Of these, No. 1 amounts to Rs. 10,000 and provides for rectifying all the items which bring about the deterioration of the structure, such as stoppage of leaky roof, structuring and shoring of all broken lintels and sloping and unstable walls (in this case I think the best means of strengthening the existing carved stone columns is by a light steel stanchion which does not set up an uncouth contrast with the other as is the case with the rough stone diagonal pillars which are nothing but incongruous) improving of roof and surface drainage, etc.

All the items of this estimate are essential for the safety of the structure and must be taken up in the near future to prevent serious deterioration or calamity in the near future.

(2) *For restoration.*—It is necessary to dismantle the brick and plastered front wall that is prominently seen in the front elevation of the temple and to rebuild the same with coursed stone masonry face dressed or with slabs of the size in keeping with the other side walls of the temple.

The approach to the temple is now by an insignificant detour along the outskirts of the village of Somnathpur—hence an approach road of suitable width running in direct line to the axis of the temple and in frontal view of it would add dignity to the village and be in keeping with the importance of the temple.

There are two disused kitchens in the corner cells of the quadrangle which would serve a useful purpose if repaired.

This estimate may be taken up as funds permit and it amounts to about Rs. 3,700.

(3) *Maintenance.*—The items of this estimate are necessary for the continual and safe up-keep of the structure and must be sanctioned annually as a recurring charge.

(4) *Appendages.*—A Circuit House or Inspection Lodge is a long felt want together with a well and an electric battery with suitable lamps for the use of the many visitors and artists who make a long pilgrimage to this monument but who have at present no means of obtaining a satisfactory view of the many works of art and carving hidden in the dark hall of this temple which is now being disfigured and damaged by the flowing torch thrust at the carvings by the overzealous but clumsy caretaker.

This estimate also may be sanctioned when funds can be spared.

Bangalore,
Dated 27th June 1924.

K. CHANDY,
Muzrai Commissioner.

No. 511-7—Muz. 135-23-13, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1924.

Estimate of the cost of improving Somanathpur temples, T.-Narsipur Taluk,
Mysore District.

No.	Items of work	Cost	Total
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>I. Repairs—</i>			
1	Removing concrete and earth filling above all stone work of roof and spreading debris around the temple sloping away from the temple	500	...
2	Dismantling masonry bricks wall and filling up cells inside to the level of stone sills	200	...
3	Resetting coping slabs and fencing up around earth floor levelling and tamping and rendering smooth	400	..
4	Pointing the pavement in quadrangle and flooring in platform including concrete filling	400	..
5	Grouting and pointing with cement main temple three shikarams and superstruture of main temple including hall front portion with fine ground surki mortar rendered in cement the deep hollows and crevices wider joints to be filled up with surki concrete rendered with cement	1,000	...
6	Top main roof filling joints with bitamestic asphalte and bitamastic concrete	200	..
7	Supporting and propelling up all broken lintels and by the side of damaged columns.		
8	Twelve single stansions 7' x 7" each Rs. 50, 12 double stansions with diagonal basing Rs 150 each	2,400	..
9	Armoured reinforced brick beams with rails to tie up No. 10 wherever necessary	1,400	...
10	Grouting and touching up all cells and filling up with cement mortar pumped into the joints with cement gum or ordinary hand syringe or with whitewashing machine	1,000	...
11	Copying and rendering with cement plaster all walls which are exposed after removal of earth and plastering and rendering above all such surfaces	1,300	...
12	Cleaning all disintegrated surface of stone work and carved portions wherever necessary with caustic soda and liquid stone preservatives such as Magnesium chlorate or any patent composition (Dept. work) A. R. 1st year Rs. 500 may be tried and Rs. 350 per annum afterwards	400	...
13	Lifting up the outer corner slabs 4" and inserting packing pieces of square pot stones available from site at every 2 feet apart	400	...
	Pointing with surki mortar all the joints the external wall of the temple and filling up including all deep crevices with lime concrete.	400	...
	Total	...	10,000
<i>II. Restoration—</i>			
1	Dismantling and rebuilding the fresh wall with coursed stone to be in keeping with the appearance of eastern wall	1,500	...
2	Forming a suitable approach road through the village and improving the surroundings of the temple	2,000	..
3	Flooring to cells and providing sky lights on the end cells to be converted into kitchens including doors	200	..
	Total	...	3,700
<i>III. Maintenance—</i>			
1	Annual recurring expenditure caustic soda and stari preservative composition	350	...
2	Two watchmen one of whom to be a skilled workman who can be relied as to paint the stones with the liquid preservative by means of brush and to repair all masonry joints with cement or mortar grout	350	...
3	Contingencies and cost of cement, brush, oil, brooms, mortar, etc.	50	..
	Total	...	750
<i>IV. Appendages—</i>			
1	Sinking a well 40 feet deep, 8' diameter	1,000	...
2	Inspection Lodge Rs. 7,500 out-houses including kitchen and latrine Rs. 2,500	10,000	...
3	Providing electric lights 1 Accumulator and battery	500	...
	Total	...	11,500